

# DYSLEXIA-A LEARNING DISORDER; ACCOUNTABILITY OF ACADEMICIANS

- \* Syeda Sarah Abbas <sup>1,2</sup> | Safila Naveed <sup>1</sup> | Fatima Qamar <sup>1</sup> | Zohra Barkat Ali <sup>1</sup>
- <sup>1</sup> Faculty of Pharmacy, Jinnah University for Women Karachi.Pakistan., \* Corresponding Author Email: syedasarahabbas@yahoo.com
- <sup>2</sup> (Department of Pharmaceutics), Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Karachi. Pakistan

### **ABSTRACT**

Dyslexia is a learning disorder in which child suffers from reading and writing disability. It is due to the lack of knowledge and untrained teaching staff. The main causes of dyslexia are may be hereditary or may be any injury or stroke or from any disease like Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder. (ADHD), this disorder mainly affects the students near 7 to 11 years old. Here in this short report we discussed the current researches and role of a teaching facility by giving them proper counseling and understanding about this disorder.

Key words: Dyslexia, Learning Disorder, Students, ADHD, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

#### INTRODUCTION:

Dyslexia the term usually used for reading ailment or it is also known as learning disorder. In this disease children can't read, spell and write. In this disease there is no shortfall of intelligence or laziness. [1, 2] it may be patrimonial or change in brain anatomy causes dyslexia. According to research 2 million students have learning disabilities in USA. [3,4] The symptoms of dyslexia are that they are misfortune some trouble recognizing the word dyslexia, the dyslexia patient cannot connect the words with sounds, they has difficulty in learning new words, they cannot figure out the jokes and idioms, they cannot read, they usually write left instead of felt, they has predicament in managing time etc.5 The best way to diagnose this type of disorder is to evaluate them "evaluation process" in this process evaluator may evaluate about reading and writing skills of dyslexia child and evaluator also examine through doctor either any brain part is disturbed or not. It may due to anxiety or depression it may also lead to dyslexia.

ADHD (attention deficit hyperactivity disorder) is a chronic condition portray by hyperactivity and difficulty in reading and other activities. Dyslexia is usually caused by this disease. [6]Officially there are 2 types of dyslexia:

- 1. Phonological dyslexia
- 2. Surface dyslexia

Phonological dyslexia is a reading disability due accident, illness, stroke which affects previous reading disability.

Surface dyslexia is a reading disability in which trouble in identifying the word as a whole occurs.

Treatment of dyslexia is usually comprised of therapies which increase reading disability. In this treatment medicines are not affected. 7

According to research Pakistan is also suffering from this type of learning disability [8] in 2011, ashraf and majeed diagnosed dyslexia in the city of Lahore. [9] in Pakistan the biggest problem is that dyslexia occurs in early school days and teachers are not trained to identify those children even they regret or ignore those children. To overcome dyslexia teachers should trained in Pakistan [10]

## RESULT AND CONCLUSION:

The ADHD syndrome is quite attention grabbing and consideration is required as this is might be wearisome for the respondents and for the child as well. Through proper guidance, knowledge and proper responsiveness this be able to supervised well [11-16]. The main role is from academic institutions as the educator should be capable enough to sought out the crisis and brings out the best in student by giving them proper time, care and motivation.

#### REFERENCES:

- Tafti, Mahnaz Akhavan, Mansoor Ali Hameedy, and Nahid Mohammadi Baghal. "Dyslexia, a deficit or a difference: Comparing the creativity and memory skills of dyslexic and nondyslexic students in Iran." Social Behavior and Personality: an international journal 37.8 (2009): 1009-1016.
- Castles, Anne, Helen Datta, Javiar Gaven and Richard K. Olson, ìVarieties of Developmental Reading Disorder: Genetic and Environmental Influences,î Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, 72 (1999): p. 73-94
- 3. National Center for Education Statistics. U.S. Dept. of Education. "Fast Facts: Students with Disabilities.
- 4. Shaywitz, Sally, and Bennett Shaywitz. "The Neurobiology of Reading and Dyslexia." Focus on Basics 5.A (2001). NCSALL.net.
  National Center for the Study of Adult Learning and Literacy
- Ehardt, K. "Dyslexia, Not Disorder," Dyslexia. (Published Online: 17 Dec 2008). John Wiley & Sons, 2008.
- Spiro, Linda. "The Most Common Misdiagnoses in Children." Childmind.org. Child Mind Institute
- Shaywitz SE, et al. (2006). Dyslexia (specific reading disability).
   In FD Burg et al., eds., Current Pediatric Therapy, 18th ed., pp. 1244–1247. Philadelphia: Saunders Elsevier.
- 8. Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research, 2014, Vol. 29, No. 2, 223-244 Validation of Learning Disabilities Checklist in Public Sector Schools of Pakistan Farzana Ashraf and Najma Najam University of the Punjab
- Ashraf, M., &Majeed, S.(2011). Prevalence of dyslexia in secondary school students in Lahore. Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research, 26(1), 73-85.
- Habib, Aneeza, and Fauzia Naz. "Cognitive failure, teacher's rejection and interpersonal relationship anxiety in children with dyslexia." (2015).
- Abbas, Syeda Sarah, et al. "ENLIGHTENMENT ON NAEGLERIA FOWLERI; A BRAIN EATING AMOEBA-AN ALARMING CALL." International Education and Research Journal 1.3 (2015): 1-3.
- Naveed, S., Abbas, S.S., Qamar, F., Ali, Z.B., Kiran, S. and Zehra,
   S. (2015) Textaphrenia; Turmoil for Adults. World Journal of Pharmaceutical and Life Sciences, 1, 70-72.
- Abbas, S.S., Naveed, S., Qamar, F., Zainab, S., Jawed, S.H., Kiran, S., Zehra, S. and Ali, Z.B. (2015) Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD); A Threat To Social Communication. World Journal of Pharmaceutical and Life Sciences, 1, 203-205

- 14. Abbas, S.S. (2015) PROVOKE PRACTICAL APPROACH AND RESEARCH CULTURE AMONGST 1ST PROFESSIONAL YEAR OF PHARMACY STUDENTS. World Journal of Pharmaceutical and Life Sciences, 3, 24-27
- Abbas SS, Qamar F, Naveed S (2015) Pharmacy: A Dignified Profession but yet Deserted; A Dilemma for Pharmacy Profession and Future Pharmacist. J Bioequiv Availab 7: e65. doi:10.4172/jbb.10 000e65
- Naveed, S., Qamar, F., Abbas, S.S., Jawed, S.H., Raza, W., Khan, M. and Iqbal, B. (2015) Appraisal of Techniques, Investigation and Analysis of Vitamin (B7) Biotin. Open Access Library Journal, 2: e1894. http://dx.doi.org/10.4236/oalib.1101894